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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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08/904,855 08/01/97 OBRADOVICH

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EXAMINER

LM01/0328

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ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2773

DATE MAILED:

03/28/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.

08/904,855

Applicant(s)

GBRADOVICH

Examiner

C. NGUYEN

Group Art Unit

2773

—The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet beneath the correspondence address—

Period for Response

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a response be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for response specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a response within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for response is specified above, such period shall, by default, expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to respond within the set or extended period for response will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Status

- ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/8/00.
- ☒ This action is **FINAL**.
- ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 54-63, 65, 81-90 and 92-113 is/are pending in the application.
- Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 54-63, 65, 81-90 and 92-113 is/are rejected.
- ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

- ☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
- ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.
- ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a)-(d)

- ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- ☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been received.
- ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.
- ☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 1.7.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____
- ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413
- ☐ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948
- ☐ Other _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-12, 54-63, 65, 81-90 and 92-113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guenther in view of Conway et al. (US Patent No. 5,214,793).

Regarding claim 1, Guenther et al. discloses a display for displaying of items each representing a respective one of the components in the engine compartment, the displayed items being arranged on the displayed in substantially the same relation to one another as the components represented (see col 6, lines 24-68 and figures 1-3). However, Guenther fails to explicitly teach a processor activating the one or more of the information objects corresponding to the component by the selected item to provide information concerning the component.

Conway et al. teach a processor activating the one or more of the information objects corresponding to the component by the selected item to provide information concerning the component. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide teach a processor activating the one or more of the information

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objects corresponding to the component by the selected item to provide information concerning the component as taught by Conway to the electronic billboard of Conway; in order to provide a technology of various user-friendly function in a automobile.

Regarding claim 2, Guenther et al. discloses wherein said vehicle comprises an automobile (see col 2, lines 32-37).

Regarding claim 3, Guenther et al. discloses wherein said display comprises a liquid crystal display (LCD) (see col 3, lines 30-37).

Regarding claim 4, Guenther et al. discloses wherein said display includes an indicator device for selecting at least one of the items (see col 7, lines 3-17).

Regarding claims 5 and 6, Guenther et al. discloses wherein said indicator device comprises a mouse device and interface a touch-screen capabilities (see col 3, lines 39-68).

Regarding claims 7-11, 55-58, 82-85 and 101-105; the limitations as claimed wherein the items include a window, a mirror, a door and a seat. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement a window, a mirror, a door and a seat onto the automobile as is well known in the art.

Regarding claim 54, Guenther et al. discloses an interface for moving the indicator on the display to adjust the item associated therewith, an extent to which the item is adjusted being a function of an extent to which the indicator is moved (see col 16, lines 13-67).

Regarding claims 12, 59, 86 and 106, Guenther et al. discloses the item includes an audio output (see figure 2A).

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Regarding claim 60, Guenther et al. discloses a receiver for receiving a signal from each of a plurality of sources providing entertainment, the receiver deriving, from the received signal, information concerning at least the type of entertainment provided by the source (see col 11, lines 17-61), an interface for presenting indicator being selectable to receive entertainment from the source represented by the indicator, the indicators being arranged according to the types of entertainment provided by the sources represented (see col 12, lines 4-66).

As claim 61 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 60.

Regarding claim 65, Guenther et al. discloses displaying a plurality of items each representing a respective one of the components, the displayed items being arranged on the display in substantially the same relation to one another as the components represented thereby in the vehicle; selecting at least one of the items; and operating the component represented item (see col 13, lines 34-59 and figure 6).

Regarding claim 62, Conway teaches a mechanism for determining whether a current location of the vehicle is within a predetermined range of a second locale, a second group of sources associated with the second locale being presented when it is determined that the current location of the vehicle is within a predetermined range of the second locale (see col 17, lines 29-51 and figure 11).

As claim 63, 89 and 90 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 62.

Regarding claim 81, Guenther et al. disclose showing on the display an indicator associated with the item; and moving the indicator on the display to adjust the item associated therewith, an extent

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to which the item is adjusted being a function of an extent to which the indicator is moved (see col 13, lines 5-44).

As claims 87 and 88 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claims 60 and 81.

Regarding claims 92 and 93, Guenther et al. discloses interface directing the indicator and a touch screen capabilities (see col 7, lines 29-69 and col 3, lines 50-60).

As claim 97 differs from claim 96 in that “a first color if the at least one indicator has been selected, and by a second color if the at least one indicator has not been selected” which broadly read on Conway’s reference (see col 15, lines 12-50 and figure 11).

Regarding claims 98 and 99, Guenther et al. discloses the current location of the vehicle is identified by a global positioning system (GPS) measurement (see col 2, lines 38-57).

Regarding claim 100, Guenther et al. discloses the vehicle is within the predetermined range of the second locale by comparing the GPS measurement identifying the current location of the vehicle with the GPS measurement identifying the second locale (see col 11, lines 5-61 and col 14, lines 8-57).

As claims 94-96 and 107-109 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claims 1, 60 and 81.

As claims 110-113 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claims 55, 62, 97 and 100.

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Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed on February 02, 2000 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On pages 2 of the Remark ; Applicant argues that the combination of Conway and Guenther do not teach or suggest that "a display arrangement maintaining substantially the same relation as between the components". However, the limitations as claimed set forth to read on "the display screen of the monitor is permanently divided into a report region for display of information for the driver without requiring him to call for it, and at least one other distinct region for information selectively called up including, at times call-up choices. There is an equipment selection region subdivided into fields relating to corresponding equipment which the driver may from time to time wish to activate, deactivate or control. The data input unit has a mode of operation such that it practically never needs more than one finger to operate it. By a dialog with the display screen the driver selects the desired operating function in a simple way. If the display visibility is impaired by sunshine or headlights, the driver can swing or turn the monitor in such a way that good readability is maintained.." Guenther's reference (see col 12, lines 7-52).

In response to applicant's argument on pages 2 of the Remark, that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references

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themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Conway teaches a processor activating the one or more of the information objects corresponding to the component by the selected item to provide information concerning the component. Guenther was used in combination of Conway to teach the displayed items being arranged on the displayed in substantially the same relation to one another as the components represented.

It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide teach a processor activating the one or more of the information objects corresponding to the component by the selected item to provide information concerning the component as taught by Conway to the electronic billboard of Guenther; in order to provide a technology of various user-friendly function in a automobile.

Accordingly, the claimed invention as represented in the claims do not represent a patentable distinction over the art of record.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of

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the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Response

5. Responses to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231. If applicant desires to fax a response, (703) 308-9051 may be used for formal communications or (703) 305-9724 for informal or draft communications.

Please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT" for informal facsimile communications. For after final responses, please label "AFTER FINAL" or "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE" on the document.

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA. Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

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Inquires


6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cao (Kevin) Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 am to 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matt Kim, can be reached on (703) 305-3821. The fax number for this group is (703) 308-6606.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800.

C. Nguyen

March 25, 2000


RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
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